

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 17th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Welhemi	About WEDNESDAY, 17th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMA- RAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 26th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA			9th June, A.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	9th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIE			22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 26 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July.	† CEYLAN 26th Nov.
† OUESSANT 27th Aug.	† CORSE 11th Jan.
† MALTE 12th Oct.	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

MAIL FR 3: HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further Information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

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Navigation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 86 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair-work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE.

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports in through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

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Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1904.

[14]

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

It is a sign of the times that much of the interest of the year's exhibition should rest on the achievement of the younger men. Twenty years ago the first questions asked at the opening of the Academy were: "What has Millais got?" "What has Leighton got?" "What has Watts done—Alma-Tadema—Orchardson?"—all men of long-established fame. To-day, while it is recognised that the able members of the institution will honourably uphold their reputation, one not merely inquires, "Is Sargent as brilliant as ever—Clausen, Stott, Herkomer, Shannon, Henry?" and so on, but the chief curiosity is felt and expressed about the more recent talents. Brangwyn, Sims, Cowper, Henry, Campbell Taylor, Lambert, Friedenson, Orpen, Russell—these are the names that pass from lip to lip, for men of the future will spring from such as these, from whom the Academy of a few years hence will assuredly derive its chief strength.

FIGURE SUBJECTS.

In this article, contrary to the usual custom, I propose to consider some of those pictures which most forcibly challenge the attention of the spectator. The chief sensations of the year are to be found among the figure-subjects. The splendid decoration by Mr. Brangwyn entitled "The Return," is a fresh illustration of his genius. It does not matter what it represents—you can scarcely tell without the catalogue, or pick out the faces from the figures, or the figures from their load of fruits and flowers—and herein the artist is perhaps carrying his method too far. But for wealth of colour, richness of design, and originality of arrangement, for imagination, for hue and tone and unconventional conventionalism, this picture is to be ranked with Mr. Brangwyn's best.

Not less cryptic is Mr. Sims' "Fountain," which has rightly been purchased for the Chantrey Collection, but it is cool in colour where the other is warm, elegant where the other is opulent, delicate and pearly where the other is rich and strong. To the mystery of these there could be no greater contrast than the powerful, emphatic realism of Sir Hubert von Herkomer's vast picture representing "The Council of the Royal Academy, 1907," resolved into a Selecting Committee of the Whole House, and engaged in judging the works brought before them. It is just a simple row of men. That we who know them are prepared to bear witness to the striking resemblance, both in feature and form, though a good deal, is not the chief part.

The merit of this extraordinary effort is that for any beholder—who must look at it from the proper distance—these figures are all alive, are all full of character, and are of flesh and blood under the strong top light which illumines them. This is true history-painting, a painting for posterity of something which the artist has himself seen, and not what he has invented, like Mr. Bundy's clever Cavalier and Round-bottom picture, "The Sands of Life," or Mr. Seymour Lucas' highly dramatic and admirably painted "Silence!"—a sixteenth-century Duc-du-Guise subject—or any of the other reconstructions of history that you may see upon the walls.

PAINT AND POETRY.

When we come to the poetic creations it is an entirely different matter. In Mr. Solomon's "Eve" it is not the historic incident of the creation of the First Mother that interests us; it is the artist's conception of the phantasy and his treatment of it in its realization. The quiet beauty of the colour, the lovely line of the composition carried from the finely-grouped curves of the angels floating above on their rounded wings, through the fair sinuous body of the graceful Eve whom they sustain, down into the Watte-like figure of Adam, who lies prone below. The light emitted from his side is a pretty conceit; the real problem of the picture is in the colour and the line, and in both the painter has triumphed. A deeper, because a more personal and human, interest is found in Mr. Stott's picture of a mother and baby, called "The Kiss"—passionate in its sentiment and beautiful in its broken colour—and in Mr. Clausen's hidden allegory, "The Boy and the Man," and even in "An Ancient Bara." These are pictures we treasure for the artist's sake—for his sense of poetry.

Others we esteem for the pictures' sake, such as Mr. Dagnan-Bouveret's well-known "Chimeres"—perfect in skill of finish and original in design—and Mr. Gregory's Scenes of a Childhood, a garden scene in which there is miniature painting so perfect in taste and execution that it can be surpassed by little or nothing that was ever done. When from these we turn to the Vandych-like conception of "The Infancy of Bacchus," by Mr. Shannon, and then to the intricate pattern of Mr. Hornell's Ceylon girls playing with butterflies, called "The Captives: a Ceylon Idyll"—with its dainty character, its brilliant lights and spots of colour combining into an exquisite tapestry, and then again to Mr. Campbell Taylor's large "Practice for the Ballet in 1830," with its delicate movement and nice feeling for values—we must recognise that even their indifferent conflicting neighbours cannot stale their infinite variety.

A SARGENT STUDY.

Variety, indeed, is not less noteworthy among the portraits, both as to the artist's way of recording his sitters, and his selection of his problem. Mr. Sargent's three-quarter lengths of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, vibrating with life, and the latter perhaps the finer; Mr. Shannon's dignified rendering of the beautiful Princess Patricia, an harmonious scheme in silver and dark silver, and Sir H. von Herkomer's somewhat staid portrait of the Bishop of London are much what we look for from them. So too, Mr. Cowper's "Frederick Cavill," and Mr. George Henry's striking full-length, hardly a commission, it may be imagined, of a triangular lady, is "Sills and Ermine," a most successful group. All are very painted, and by a great artist, and many of them, as a group, are

belonging to the category of the "Crown Jewels," as it were, of the Academy, along with Mr. George Lambert's family group (which, by the way, is nevertheless no advance upon his previous work), and Mr. Orpen's "Charles Wertheimer," a small figure, standing among his treasures. Here there is always a touch, an artistic problem for solution, and whether the artist's success or not, the effort gives infinitely more satisfaction than the merely "extremely adequate" but unimpassioned, the general public can understand and apply.

The elements of great landscape are visible here and there, but all too seldom. Mr. Clausen's little canvas of "The Cleaners—Returning," flecked among the trees by the setting sun, is full of heated atmosphere, so too, we see, the heavy moisture-laden air in Mr. Friedenson's capital picture called "In Wensley Dale." Mr. Scott may give us a flock of "Flamingoes," apparently on the Sussex Downs, the light, atmosphere, and sentiment are there to make of it a true work of art. Mr. Alfred East is another who makes an unusual success, and Mr. Tuke, in his "Midsummer Day," is amazing in his rendering of light, reflected from the sea upon the naked bodies, and from the bathing boys. But how many will recognise the achievement? Not more than one, for every hundred who will appreciate the marvellous sea pictures of Mr. Napier Henry, or the fine study of a hunted stag in "For Life," by Miss Lucy Kemp Walsh. M. H. Spielman in "Morning Leader."

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT,
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Cantonment Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

FROM 16TH JUNE.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s offices, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.

Terms on application to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [150]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
BUILDINGS and No. 168, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MONTGOMERY TERRACE.
OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, COMMAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.
No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. [16]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [149]

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [195]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [157]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, TREDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [154]

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLAE
Hongkong, 12nd June, 1908. [141]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Cases of 175 lbs. each, 80/60 per Case.
In Bags of 42 lbs. each, 80/60 per Case.
In Bulk, 75/00 per Ton.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [142]

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.WHITE
MUSLIN
BLOUSES

\$3.75

4.25

5.00

6.25

7.50

8.00

8.50

9.75

11.00

12.25

15.75

NEWEST
OBTAINABLE.DAINTY.
SMART.
GOOD VALUE.WM. POWELL,
LTD.,

Des Vaux Road,

28, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard Extension, commencing at 11 A.M., A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, ROD IRON, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE OF THEIR OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising— WRITING TABLES, DRAWING BOARDS, COPYING PRESS, CHEST-OF- DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILNER'S IRON SAFES— AND The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.

N.B.—Special attention is called to the "Milner's" Safes mentioned above, as being in excellent condition, they were imported new and have been in use for only a few years. On View from 10 to 12 A.M. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [545]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1908, at Ma-tau-kok, A QUANTITY OF OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M. to convey intending Purchasers. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [573]

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000) Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE OF WILLIS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'ARLAC STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

ARTER LOND CROMER.

SIR ELTON CROMER ON EGYPT AND SUDAN. Sir Elton Cromer's first report on the financial administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan—which has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper—is as interesting as the annual reports written by his distinguished predecessor, Lord Cromer.

Though Lord Cromer's departure has deprived Egypt of his vast administrative experience and intimate knowledge of the needs and wishes of the inhabitants, says Sir Elton, it has not changed the main features of the gradual administrative reform which has received the approval of successive British Governments.

In the Sudan, Sir Elton reports, steady progress is being made. An immense advance, not only in the material well-being of the population, but also in their moral and intellectual standard, has taken place in the last few years. TO DEVELOP LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. The same old difficulty of the capitulations—which reduce the Egyptian Government to impotency in regard to many important matters—still blocks the way to thorough reform in many directions.

If the Egyptians are to be gradually trained to rule themselves, Sir Elton urges, the first step is to develop local self-government by means of provincial councils and municipalities. "Such institutions," he continues, "cannot, however, have any educative value unless they are based on the principle that the who calls the tune pays the piper; but at present there are hardly any methods of imposing local taxation on foreigners which do not require the assent of the Powers."

Egypt, too, has its liquor problem. LUNULIAN DRINK SELLERS. Legislation is urgently needed to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, a traffic almost entirely carried on by Europeans, says Sir Elton. Regulations to govern the employment of children in factories are required, and building laws to give the construction of houses are among the chief needs of the moment. In this respect Egypt is already treading some of the "benefits" of advanced civilisation, for, according to Sir Elton, "there have recently been instances of jerry-built houses falling down and causing loss of life."

Yet in these and many other respects the capitulations block the way to reform. "The most important problem for the future," says Sir Elton, "is to devise a system which will render all the inhabitants of this country equally subject to the same laws and regulations, and will, at the same time, provide a practical method of legislating for them."

Elections in Egypt have their humorous side, notwithstanding the momentous fact that, "roughly speaking, every adult male Egyptian has a right to vote."

IN ONE DISTRICT OF CAIRO an election took place, "owing to the fact that there were no candidates, and that none of the electors put in an appearance during the whole day." They have a more effective way in the provinces. The Omdeh or some other principal inhabitant sends out the village policeman to bring in electors by force, and practically they all vote as they are told. "A certain amount of dissatisfaction," adds Sir Elton, "is expressed when the electors discover that neither the candidate nor the Government propose to pay them for their trouble."

The census revealed that Egypt has a population of 11,722,000, nearly 10 per cent. more than in 1897.

The Customs figures—which are the trade barometer—show that the merchandise exported and imported amounted in the aggregate to £44,134,000—an advance of more than £5,000,000 on the figures of 1906, which was a "record."

SUPPRESSION OF CRIME. At the present time more than half the perpetrators of the serious crime remain unpunished, laments the report; murder and attempted murder are the only crimes in which there has been an increase. In the old days, it adds, whenever things went wrong or serious crimes were committed, somebody in authority was severely punished. "The punishment was passed on with interest to those lower down in the scale, with the result that crime and disorder was rendered generally unpopular."

SOME amusing stories come from the Sudan provinces. In the Berber district the condition of the people was improving so much that "men have now to pay as much as £20 dowry for a wife. They have never been so well off before in their lives"—to quote the words of the official report. On the other hand, "the natives, while thrifty, sober and moral, and giving little trouble, are disinclined to work, although ready enough to make their children (who appear to be rapidly increasing in numbers) do so for them." In the Kassala district the report says that "beyond the professional religious mendicant there are no paupers."

The people of the Kordofan province are not quite content, for, says the official report, "they find peace, when continued year after year, rather a bore than otherwise."

AN OUTPOST TRAGEDY. A sad story of the fate of a small garrison, one of the outposts of Empire, at Bir Natron, 280 miles west of Dongola, is told by Sir Elton Cromer.

Consisting of an officer and 40 non-commissioned officers and men it was stationed in this lonely spot to prevent fighting among the wild tribes who visit the Natron-fields during the winter. A convoy, which was taking supplies to them, lost its way in the desert, and the garrison running short, went out in the hope of meeting it at Abu Tahari, a five days' journey. On the fifth day, however, they found their selves still in the waterless desert. One of the men had deserted them, and the other acknowledged that he had lost his way.

Scouting parties were sent out, and one at last met with the convoy, but on returning to the spot from which the convoy had set out they

found only eleven men, seven women, and a child, all in a pitifully exhausted condition.

OBLITERATED BY HAND. A few hours previously the officer, with those who were strong enough to move, had proceeded southward to search for water. A violent sandstorm obliterated all tracks of the officer and his little band, and all efforts to trace them were fruitless.

Search parties of Arabs from Dongola were organised, and large rewards offered, and they at last found the dead body of the officer and one man, and rescued the sergeant and three men, who had reached Abu Tabill after terrible sufferings.

One officer and 21 men and women perished. The Court of Inquiry found that the tragedy was due to "circumstances beyond human control."

IN THE HEART OF PEKING BRAVE CONVENT NUNS LABOUR UNCEASINGLY TO ELEVATE AND SUCCOUR THE IGNORANT SUFFERING POOR.

THEIR SISTER SUPERIOR TELLS HOW HELPFUL Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ARE IN THIS WORK AND RELATES INSTANCES WHERE CASES OF ANAEMIA, RHEUMATISM, STOMACH DISORDER, AND OTHER AFFECTIONS HAVE BEEN CURED BY THEIR USE.

No nobler or more self-sacrificing band of women exists than the Sisters of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, at Peking, China. Year in and year out, through summer's blazing heat and the rigid cold of the Northern Chinese winter, these heroic ladies are ever striving to save the souls and bodies of the ignorant, disease-stricken people among whom they live, and as it is a rule with them never to forsake their task, even though ill-health demands the rest and change of a journey home to Europe, one cannot wonder that they have been compelled to seek a medicine which, besides being a "household remedy" suitable for the ordinary everyday ailments of man and woman kind, will also act as a prompt restorative when the system becomes enfeebled or "run down." The medicine selected as fulfilling to an exceptional degree these requirements is the world famous blood and nerve tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sister Ellen, Superior of the Orphanage and Dispensary of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, has been good enough to give some reasons for "the faith that is in them" in regard to the remedy. "We have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People beneficial not only for our girl scholars, but also among the Sisters themselves and the outside public attending our Dispensary," she writes, and her letter continues as follows:—"Owing to their uninterrupted work, and also to the fact that they never get away from Peking for a change of air during the hot season, the Sisters at times become very much run-down in health, and on such occasions Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are very successful. They have proved so, too, in several cases of General Weakness, Rheumatic pains and feebleness of the stomach."

"A young girl suffering from chest complaint experienced great relief in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A married woman entirely run down by household care and hard labour, got all right and strong again after a few weeks' treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I remember also the case of a Missionary, who was complaining very much of feebleness of stomach and want of appetite. After using, with perseverance, several bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this gentleman became quite well."

"Speaking generally, our daily experience proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an excellent remedy for general weakness, and are especially useful for cases of anaemia in young girls. They are used by us in a variety of cases throughout the year. Whenever our patients, orphans, and school girls are getting thin, weak, or are losing appetite, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the remedy we find always efficacious."

It is because they are the perfection of medical knowledge, the outcome of many years of study and experiment on the part of a highly-qualified British physician of exceptional genius, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enjoy the world-wide public confidence which is theirs to-day. They cure by removing the cause of disease, by purifying and strengthening the blood and revitalising the nerves, thus enabling the body to throw off that which is injurious or diseased, replacing it with those elements which are good and health giving. In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases of Anaemia (weak watery blood), Malaria, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Headache, Decline, Palpitation, Sciatica, Bolls, Eczema and Skin Disorders, and those particular ailments which afflict women between youth and middle life. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, they can also be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, 6 bottles for \$8 or 1 bottle for \$1.50, post free. As a speedy restorative after Fevers, Dysentery, overwork, residence in an unhealthy climate, or excesses, they are unequalled.

JAPANESE MASSAGE, F. KAWASAKI. GRADUATE OF KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL, No. 36, PRATA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG, Telephone 564. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF BERI-BERI AND RHEUMATISM. Attendance at Patients' Residence, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. [171]

Intimations.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July proximo to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:— 1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the sum of \$150 as a PLEDGE of the bona fide of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; a personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenderers.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO MAHER, Secretary to the Board of Directors, Santa Casa da Misericordia.

Dated at Macao, Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, 26th May, 1908. [543]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to— E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [502]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE, BREAKFAST BACON, CALF'S HEAD & HAM, PEAS & HAM, PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS, CHICKEN & HAM, VEAL & GAME PATES, MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY, ASSORTED SOUPS, FRENCH JAM & FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [53]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS, 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes. 3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [57]

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with, above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship "DORTMUND."

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading, for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [553]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KLEIST."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 11th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE."

Captain Ingram, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [172]

C. CHARTREUSE

Despite the malicious imputations made, CHARTREUSE does not depend on the Government nor to a Liquidator.

The C. CHARTREUSE de la GRANDE CHARTREUSE manufactures, according to ancient tradition, this famous liqueur at the Grande Chartreuse, with French Brandy, of which a large stock is always held in reserve, and the plants indigenous to the district of the Grande Chartreuse.

INSIST ON BEING THE SIGNATURE.



Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 CENTS
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

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BIRTH.

On June 2, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. EDWARD KILMER, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 29, at Knights-bridge, CHARLES, younger son of M. Fritz Reiss, of 44, Port-street, S.W., and ESMÉ, third daughter of A. P. MacEwen, The Grove, Hollington, Sussex.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.

CHINESE LABOUR IN INDIA.

The question of Chinese labour has recently been agitating the seamen of Great Britain, while in other countries the entire range of industries which have been invaded by the pertinacious Orientals has been repeatedly under consideration. One of the stock arguments against the employment of Chinese labour by European firms is that the frugality of the Chinese and their manner of living enable them to work at wages which would mean starvation for the white labourer. It is also contended that the long hours which the Chinese workman will cheerfully submit to and his patience under all sorts of conditions make him a formidable and undesirable intruder in a market which is dominated by organised unions. It is not often, however, that a tribute is paid to the quality of the work produced by the Chinese artisan, and for that reason a speech which was recently delivered in the Bengal Legislative Council by a Mr. Larmour should prove of special interest to the people of Hongkong and to all those who are affected by the use of Chinese labour. In referring to the question of Chinese cheap labour in Bengal, Mr. Larmour said: "It is certainly a fact which my experience has proved that Indian, or more strictly speaking the Bengali, carpenter is being slowly but surely supplanted by his Chinese competitor. What the Chinaman's system of training may be I am not in a position to say, but it undoubtedly is far superior to anything that the Indian carpenter can or does get. Again, speaking from my own experience, this gradual dying out of the Bengali carpenter is very materially due not only to his lack of training but also to the disinclination of parents to let their children follow the calling of mechanics. I have known several instances of Bengali carpenters in my own

employ bringing their sons to me to be taken on as clerks in my office, with an entrance or first-class qualification. Twenty-five years ago our workmen were nearly all Bengali Hindoos, and there was not a single Chinaman in our employ and one or two Mohammedans. Now we have a large number of Chinamen, and among the Indians the Bengalis are in a very small minority. The Chinaman, it is true, gets larger wages, but he earns his money to the hilt, works steadily, takes only one or at most two holidays in the year, is sober, punctual, and intelligent, and does not need to be continually urged to his work. The Bengali, I am constrained to say, is very much to the contrary. He gets small wages certainly, but he earns for his employer even less than he gets. As a rule he takes little or no real interest in his work, and if not carefully watched will scamp his job. This, therefore, is an argument which forcibly brings to the front the necessity that exists for some system of training that will improve the status of the Indian mechanic. We are not surprised to learn that the Chinaman is far superior to the Indian in the matter of turning out good work. Evidence of what the Chinese carpenter can do in the way of fancy work is before us daily. But it is seldom that the charge is made against the Chinese that they command better wages than their competitors. Rather they have been described as blacklegs, willing to work for a pittance sufficient to keep body and soul together. In one country, however, it is clear that they stand at the top of the market as wage-earners, and we may be quite certain that their services would not command high prices unless they were well deserved.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

That the Navy League has been passing through troublous times during the past year has been manifest to all who have watched the course of events. It was apparent that a section of the members was bent on utilising the League as a political instrument to advance the Unionist cause in Parliament. Any stick is good enough to whip a dog with, and the League was to be the stick with which the blatant "patriots" of Great Britain were to flail the Liberal Government. As the result of the very decided opinion expressed by a majority of the members that the League should carefully abide by its rule to be "absolutely distinct from all party politics," several of the more bigoted members threw up their membership and seceded from the League. The fact is admitted in the annual report which has just reached us, but the belief is held that the prospects of the League never appeared more hopeful. One of the rules of the League is to the effect that naval matters should be urged on the attention of public men and in particular on members of Parliament. In emphasising that point the report observes that "during the past twelve months a considerable amount of discussion has taken place as to what the functions of the League really are. A section of its members were of opinion that it was the duty of the League to be continually agitating on some point or other. They appeared to think that the League should consider its position with regard to the Board of Admiralty as similar to that of an Opposition with reference to a Government; but an overwhelming majority of the members declined to endorse this, and were of opinion that the position of naval affairs was not then such as to warrant an attempt to raise a public agitation. The correctness of this opinion seems to have been proved by the fact that no man of eminence or public position stood up on a public platform for the purpose of declaring that the condition of the Navy was, as a whole, unsatisfactory. On the other hand, a close and careful analysis of the various fleets of the world, taking all factors into consideration, showed that the relative superiority of the British Navy was unimpaired, and that the two-power standard was actually maintained." That should afford interesting reading for those who clamoured about the fatal results, which were bound to flow from the action of the Ministry in keeping the cost of the Navy within reasonable limits. All the talk about playing into the hands of Germany was, it seems, mere wind. Under the heading of "The state and condition of the Navy" reference is made to various naval stations; but there is no mention of Hongkong, or of the withdrawal of the battleship squadron from the China Sea. It is related that when Sir John Fisher in 1904 undertook the duties of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Navy was undergoing many and drastic changes, not only in its personnel but in its general administration. In other words, a national stock-taking was to be held, the result of which was that many overseas dockyards and Naval stations, being unsuitable for modern steam vessels, were done away with and abolished, the expense of their upkeep being saved. Notably may we instance the case of Trincomalee, which, admirable as a base for sailing ships, would have cost, if fitted to deal with modern warships, a vast amount of money. This fact rendered the transfer of the naval base to Colombo both wise and a saving

way, economical, whilst no sacrifice of efficiency was entailed thereby. With regard to Esquimaux and Halifax, arrangements have been made by which the Canadian Government take over the administration of those dockyards, placing them at the disposal of the British Admiralty, should necessity arise. In connection with this matter it must be noticed that the Dominion of Canada is now turning its attention to the question of sea power, recognising that Canada must take its share in the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. The fact might also have been recorded that Australia is determined to have a Navy of her own in order to guard her shores presumably against a Japanese invasion. It is a somewhat astonishing fact that such an important circumstance should have been passed over, but the report is full of omissions of no less interest. Germany, as usual is held out as the bugbear of English Naval expansion, although no mention is made of the fact that the deficit between the revenue and expenditure of the German Empire for the past twelve months was something like £50,000,000. The report calls aloud for the expansion of the North Sea Fleet in order to thwart the machinations of Germany. From the League's point of view alarmist stories may mean good business, but why should Germany be perpetually dragged into the limelight as if she were the only country in the world that Great Britain has to guard against? Germany has more to lose by an unsuccessful attack on Great Britain than she could hope to gain if the raid proved to be successful and despite all the cries of the so-called patriots the Empire of Great Britain is not to be swept to atoms in a single day, even if a German Army were landed at Yarmouth and the North Sea squadron wiped out of existence. The balance sheet of the League shows £547 at its credit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Admiralty announces that Mr. J. T. Hewston, cashier and secretary to the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, is appointed secretary and cashier at Hongkong Yard.

MAJOR J. GALE, Army Accounts Department, on returning home from Hongkong, takes up duty at Hamilton, N.B., and Captain J. Marchant, of the same corps, takes up duty at Dover on return from Hongkong.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., requests us (N. C. D. News) to state that the coal sales of the Company for the week ending May 23, 1908, amounted to 26,168.55 tons not 25,168.55 tons.

THE engagement is announced of Francis Stewart Gilderoy Pigott, Royal Engineer, eldest son of Sir Francis T. Pigott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, and Juanita, daughter of Mr. W. James Smith, of Gibraltar, and Villa-Vieja, Algeciras.

THE Echo de Tientsin announces the engagement of Mons. J. Deveria, of the I.M.C., formerly of Lappa (Macau), now home on leave, to Madlle Suzanne Ferrari. The marriage will take place in Paris in July and Mons. and Madame Deveria will return here in August.

STAFF Paymaster R. P. Walker has been appointed to the *Tamari*, receiving ship, Hongkong, with effect from 14th ult. Staff Paymaster Walker has been connected with the financial department of the service for over 20 years, and he has held his present rank for the past 18 months.

WE are given to understand that the coolie who was stabbed through the lungs in a fight, which occurred at Kennedy Town last week, and who was not expected to recover, is expected to leave the Government Civil Hospital in another fortnight, the treatment which he underwent being highly successful.

THE distribution of the British battalions in the Far East has been completed and the departure has the approval of every thinking man. It goes without saying that the presence of an entire battalion in North China was a step in the right direction, whilst the withdrawal of the half battalion to Hongkong has placed that garrison in a much better position, and it is much better for the training of the troops. The splitting up of battalions into detachments is directly opposed to the trend of military training nowadays.

THE trial was continued in the Gaol Court at Hankow, on May 27, of F. C. Heuer on the charge of embezzlement and fraud and the forging of documents. The charge of fraud was dismissed, but on that of embezzlement and forgery he was found guilty, and Consul von Lohseisen sentenced accused to thirteen months' imprisonment in addition to the sentence of three months which he received on a previous charge, two months and seven days of which he has already served in custody.—*Hankow Daily News*.

THE ceremony of the presentation of the Japanese yacht, the *Yungho*, to the Chinese Throne, was held on the 27th ultimo. The Kuangsi or Guildhall of the Waiwapi was crowded by Chinese and Japanese officials, including Prince Ching and Chiao, Mr. Abe (Acting Japanese Minister), their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-ying, Liang Tung-yen, and Na Tsang. The yacht was handed over by Mr. Abe on behalf of the Emperor of Japan. The Minister was subsequently presented to the throne by the Chinese officials.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CLAN FIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th June.

With reference to the fight between the Kong and Wong clans, in the Fa Yuen district, as already reported, it is now ascertained that, during the fight, on the day of this moon, both sides sustained heavy losses, numbering about thirty in all, besides many others were wounded. The number of casualties must be placed at not less than a hundred. The peace of the locality was not entirely restored until after the arrival of some two thousand soldiers from Canton and other places.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

The Canton Self-Government Society has held another meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements for the carrying out of the proposed street parade on the 21st inst. to exhibit samples of different kinds of native-made articles, that have been received by the Society, and for the holding of a commemorative function in honour of the late Taotai Chang Siu Hing of Shanghai, on the 14th inst.

FONG PIN HOSPITAL.

The Canton Fong Pin Hospital has selected a delegation to be sent to Hongkong to approach the Tung Wa Hospital for pecuniary assistance for the maintenance of the Hospital.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Police authorities have issued a notification to inform the public that a fire brigade corps has recently been formed, attached to the Police Department, a set of regulations governing the brigade being appended to the notification for public information.

PROPOSED STAMP DUTY.

The Kwang Chow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang, has been instructed by the Viceroy to make an investigation into the advisability of the introduction of a stamp duty in Canton, in accordance with instructions received from the Capital; the prefect has now submitted a report to the Viceroy, stating that it was found impossible to enforce the proposed duty in the City of Canton at the present time, as the people are already placed under heavy burdens by various forms of taxation, especially the Likin dues.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds from the sale of cheap rice in the four sheds during the days from the 1st day to the 4th of the 5th moon were as follows:—

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongsha shed.
1st	\$2,317	\$4,482	\$1,418	\$1,080
2nd	2,100	1,771	1,092	958
3rd	2,326	1,396	1,534	953
4th	1,650	1,128	778	728

ROBBERY ON THE CANTON WHARF.

COOLIE ARRESTED FOR SNATCHING.

A most barefaced robbery was committed on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf early this morning. A Chinese woman, an intended passenger by the steamer *Houngshan* for Canton, was boarding the vessel when she noticed an acquaintance standing at the top of the wharf. Retracing her steps the woman, who carried in her hand a handbag containing some \$250 worth of jewellery, approached her acquaintance and a friendly conversation began. A coolie, who had had his "weather eye" lifted, seized his opportunity. He rushed up to the woman, snatched the handbag away from her, and dashed down the wharf, and was soon disappeared in the crowd before the woman had time to raise the alarm. The police at headquarters were notified. Detective Sergeant Murphy was assigned to investigate the matter, which, we are pleased to state, was marked with success. The sergeant arrested the alleged thief on board a steamer which was on the point of leaving for Canton. Near him was the woman's handbag, which had been forced open, but the jewellery was found intact. The suspect, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was lodged in prison for a period of three months.

MR. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, at one time Assistant Secretary of States, and two other experts have been appointed Commissioners of the United States to the Grand Exhibition of Japan in 1912. Mr. Loomis has taken an active part in pushing his country's commercial interests abroad. As Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela from 1897 to 1901 he was instrumental in building up American commerce in South America. From 1901 to 1903 he was Minister at Lisbon.

THE N. C. D. News of 4th inst. says:—The disappearance of Mr. W. J. Harvie, fourth engineer on C. E. & M. S. *Kaiying*, was reported yesterday. Mr. Harvie left his ship which was lying at Moara, Butterfield and Swire's wharf at Pootung on Tuesday evening after dark, and in company with a cook took passage in a sampans intending to cross to the Shanghai side of the river. Nothing has been seen of the engineer since, but the cook has made a statement to the effect that when crossing the river a steam launch was observed bearing down on them and the forefinger, apparently noticing that a collision was inevitable, jumped into the river. As the steam launch crashed into the sampans the cook says that he scrambled on board her, but he is not able to give the name of the launch, which he says landed him on the Shanghai side, wall down the river. No report has been made by the steam launch of the occurrence and even if a cry for help was heard, the presence of the cook on board should have caused the coxswain of the launch to pull up and make a search in the vicinity. Mr. Harvie had just received his pay from the steamship, and this with the other circumstances is sufficient justification for the searching inquiry that are being made by the authorities. The sampans man has not reported, and if the accident occurred as the cook states it is probable that he was drowned. The Water Police were dragged out for duty all day yesterday.

HONGKONG'S SHIPPING.

We are once more reminded of the importance of Hongkong as a great shipping port by the annual report of the harbour master of the colony. From a glance at the detailed figures, it appears that the total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1907 shows an increase of 77,068 vessels of 3,381,043 tons, when compared with the corresponding figures of 1906. The greatest part of this is due to internal traffic. There was a considerable increase in foreign ocean vessels, wholly due to the Japanese firms increasing their carrying trade. Having regard to the fact that the question of the nationality of the officers and crew manning the mercantile marine is engaging the attention of politicians in England, it is interesting to ascertain the proportion of British and foreign men engaged in the shipping frequenting a port of the importance of Hongkong. In 1907, according to official statistics in the case of the British vessels, 3,344 of the officers were Britons, and the remainder were Danes, Dutch, Norwegians and Americans, or 14 in all, a proportion of foreign officers of 0.44 per cent. Altogether the report is a gratifying one and shows that Hongkong still maintains its pre-eminent position as the second port of the world.—*L. & C. Express*.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A CHEQUE.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

On Saturday last, Detective Inspector O'Sullivan arraigned two men—a coolie and a "boy"—before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, on somewhat serious charges. The coolie was accused of stealing a cheque to the value of \$90, the property of Mrs. Drummond, a schoolmistress residing at Kowloon, and the "boy" had to answer a charge of forgery. The first defendant, who was at one time in Mrs. Drummond's employ, is alleged to have obtained the cheque from her between the 1st and 4th inst., by some means yet to be explained. He is reported to have attempted to get the cheque cashed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but his efforts were unavailing, as the cheque was not endorsed. He then engaged the services of the second defendant to do the "endorsing part of the business." This accomplished, the pair paid another visit to the bank. The forgery was obvious, and the defendants were given in custody. They denied the charges. The first defendant maintained that he had nothing to do with the affair whatsoever, whilst the second admitted picking up the cheque on the "Star" Ferry wharf. They were remanded.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

The following are the Regulations of the Soochow Anti-opium Bureau:—

- (1) All cases of people who wish to get rid of their opium-smoking proclivities, are invited to report themselves to the Bureau.
- (2) Those who can afford to pay for medicines, are required to do so.
- (3) Those who cannot afford to pay for medicines, are allowed to ask for them without charge.
- (4) Medicines are given every five days.
- (5) If any person should become ill in consequence of having given up the habit, he will be allowed to ask the official doctor to cure him.
- (6) Every person who has reported himself to the Bureau must be examined by the doctor of the Bureau every five days.—*N. C. D. News*.

DOCK CO'S OPPORTUNITY.

STEEL TUG BOATS FOR MANILA.

The quarter-master general at Manila has invited proposals for the construction of twelve steel tug-boats, 100 feet long, for service in the coast artillery districts. These vessels are somewhat larger than those formerly built and will possess living quarters for the entire crew. Here is another chance for the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. which, in past months, has managed to outbid its competitors in securing wards for Manila contracts.

ON the recommendation of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, Dr. Chen Chin-iao, a well-known mathematician, who was *optimus* at the Palace examinations of 1906, has been appointed Director-General of the National, or Ta-Tsing Bank, which is designed in course of time to stand to China on the same basis as the Bank of England does to Great Britain and the Bank of France to France.

IN view of the startling reports circulated with regard to the outbreak of fires in Peking, the Grand Council has recently issued instructions to the military authorities in the Capital to the effect that, as their Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, are at present staying in the Echo Park, the place should be strongly guarded during night-time; and that, should any soldier be found smoking whatever it may be in the vicinity of the Park, he will be severely dealt with.

THE *Manila Times* of 3rd inst. says:—The recent seizure of opium on board the Chinese Manila steamer *Zyffo*, which arrived yesterday morning, was made by Captain Rodger when the vessel was on the high seas about 160 miles from Manila. When the opium was found Captain Rodger immediately locked it up, and entered the drug with a quantity of morphine on the list of ship's stores. Immediately on arrival the boarding officer was notified of the fact and reported to the authorities on shore. The inspector collector then instructed Mr. Lawler, chief of the custom house secret service, to go out and confiscate the drugs, which was done. Inquiries from the collector as to what action would be taken were to the effect that Captain Rodger deserved all the credit and that it was highly probable he would be rewarded. As the seizure is valued at something like \$3,000 the reward to Captain Rodger will be almost as much as the value of the opium.

Celebrations.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.
COLONEL MARTIN DROWNED IN JAPAN.
SAD TERMINATION TO HOLIDAY IN JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th June.

11.15 a.m.

Colonel Henry Martin, R.M.O. South China Command, was accidentally drowned in Chuzenji Lake, Japan, on Friday.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

KWANGTUNG DELEGATES IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 7th June.

The bearers of the memorial, on behalf of the people of Kwangtung, praying for the establishment of Constitutional Government, arrived in Peking on the 5th inst.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S SON.

APPOINTED OFFICER OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 7th June.

Yuan Hap-wong, son of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, has received an appointment to the Grand Council. On the 5th inst., he returned thanks to the Throne for the appointment.

TUANG FANG IMPEACHED.

INVESTIGATION PROCEEDING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 7th June.

Choy Kam-tot has impeached H.K. Tuan Fung, Viceroy of Liang-kiang. The memorial is treated as confidential.

In consequence of the impeachment Taotais Shun Ting-lam and Wong Siu-in have been ordered to make inquiries.

Chen Kwei Lung, Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, has been commanded to conduct secret investigations and report accordingly.

[Reader's.]

Italian Affairs.

LONDON, 5th June.

Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber at Rome, said that a complete Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Macedonia would probably result from the meeting of King Edward and the Tsar at Reval.

The capital for the construction of the Danube-Adriatic railway was already secured. In regard to Italy's naval demonstration on the subject of the Post Office in Turkey, it was, he declared, a fresh proof of the decisive influence of good naval and military organization upon foreign policy, and that its success was due to the policy of European solidarity now followed in the East.

The King's Visit to Russia.

A semi-official article, published in the *St. Petersburg Post*, regards the visit of King Edward to the Tsar as a new pledge of a solid universal peace, and depreciates emphatically that the idea implies any impairment of Russia's ancient friendly relations with Germany.

His Majesty King Edward and party have left London, en route for Russia.

The United States Presidency.

Washington, announces that President Roosevelt will sail from New York for Cuba in April, accompanied by his son, to hunt big game in the wilds of Africa, and it is intended that he will visit any other country of his choice. This action of the President is considered significant as meaning that he really not accept re-nomination for the Presidency.

OPIUM HOUSES IN SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

On the 1st ult., Mr. T. C. Taylor asked whether in the Chinese ruled city of Shanghai opium dens had all been closed since June last; whether in every foreign settlement in China, except Shanghai, the opium dens had been for some time past shut up; what action the municipal council of the International Settlement of Shanghai had taken to close the numerous opium dens they now license; and whether they had fixed a date, and, if so what date, after which all their opium dens shall be closed.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first question is in the affirmative. No opium dens exist at present in any British concessions in China, but I am unable to say whether that is the case in all other foreign concessions. On March 20 the ratepayers of the Shanghai International Settlement adopted a resolution whereby the number of opium houses was to be reduced by a quarter from July 1 next. The chairman of the municipal council explained at the time that this was part of a programme of periodical reductions leading to complete abolition in two years or less. The Viceroy of Nanking is stated to have expressed his satisfaction at this measure.

An hon. member asked if any compensation had been awarded to license-holders.

Sir E. Grey: I am not aware of any.

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he was aware that in a large number of the chief cities of China all open dens had been closed by order of the Chinese Government; whether he was aware that in Hongkong the Colonial Government derived a considerable revenue from licensing opium dens; and whether the time had not length come when steps should be taken to terminate the opium traffic in that colony.

Colonel Seely: I understand that the reply to the first paragraph of the question is in the affirmative, but as regards the second, that it is scarcely accurate to refer to "a considerable revenue" as the amount to be derived from licences for 1908 would appear to amount to only £180; the third paragraph, as my hon. friend will agree, is difficult to deal with in question and answer, but I gather I may have an opportunity of expressing the views of His Majesty's Government on the matter in the course of debate to-morrow evening.

Concluding a leading article on the opium debate in Parliament, the *Standard* writes:—In regard to the colonies of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, in which must be included the Federated Malay States, action will now have to be taken. For years, for a quarter of a century, in fact, we have pointed out that the revenue was necessarily a precarious one, and that its abolition should always be kept steadily in view. Only a year ago our special correspondent, when writing on the two colonies, again called pointed attention to the matter. The solution of it has now apparently to be faced at an earlier date than was generally contemplated. In the case of the Straits Settlements, half the revenue is collected by means of the opium farms, whilst in Hongkong, the collection brings in one-third of the gross annual revenue. It is perhaps a tribute to their ardour that certain members of Parliament and others call for immediate abolition of the trade in, and consumption of, opium in Crown Colonies. But attention must be paid to the circumstances and the gravity surrounding instant action. There is one other point that must not be left out: China has pledged the opium revenue for the repayment of some of her obligations. For instance, the loan of £1,000,000 made by the Government of Hongkong to the Viceroy of Wuchang for the redemption of the Hankow-Canton railway concession is secured on the opium revenue of the Hu-kwang and Kwangtung. It is true the last Imperial Edict recognised that steps must be taken to replace the revenue that will be lost from opium, and the Board of Revenue is commanded to devise means. But, as in the case of Hongkong and Straits revenues, it is easier to destroy than to create in this matter of revenue. The task is not impossible, but it requires time for arrangement. The sum of the whole matter is that Great Britain has now unmistakably shown her good will to China, and her high moral standard on the subject. But this new zeal must not outrun discretion. Our policy should be to move step by step, in accordance with the actual accomplishments of China.

CHAIR COOLIES' BEHAVIOUR.

ACCUSED OF REFUSING HIRE.

This morning, at the Police Court, two chair coolies were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie with refusing to accept hire while not engaged. The complainant was Mr. M. Schindewolf, of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank. The inspector alleged that early on Sunday morning the complainant attempted to engage the defendant chair to take him from the Peak to the town. Defendants, he stated, for some reason or another, refused to accept complainant, who handed them over to an Indian policeman, together with a note to the officer on duty requesting him to have the coolies charged. This was done. When the coolies were arraigned before the Magistrate this morning, after having been detained at headquarters since their arrest, the complainant did not appear to prosecute. Inspector Ritchie applied to the Court for a day's adjournment with a view to having the complainant subpoenaed. He added that it was not right for Europeans to hand Chinese over to policemen to be locked up and yet not appear to prosecute. His Worship, however, decided to discharge the men, and did so.

Our local Councils may be considered lucky in money matters. If not in love, and other things, they will be remembered that one of them was the Champion Sweep at our last race-meeting, and another that another one was the Champion Sweep at a national lottery.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A COOLIE'S LITTLE GAME.

With his jacket covered with black pepper and, seemingly, in great pain, a coolie reported to Inspector Robertson, at No. 7 Police Station last night that he had been the victim of a "band of robbers." He was returning home at about eight o'clock, he said, when a number of men—the exact number he could not state—held him up, and relieved him of \$180. The "robbery" took place in Des Voeux Road West. Detectives were immediately sent out to inquire into the affair. It might here be stated that although the coolie's jacket was covered with pepper none of it entered his eyes, which, naturally, caused suspicion. After some hours investigating the police were in receipt of information that the coolie's story was a fake. A search was then made for him, but with no result. It would appear from the facts collected by the police that the coolie called at the house of an acquaintance at Second Street, yesterday morning, and asked for the loan of \$180.

"What do you want it for?" inquired the friend.

The coolie explained that he had \$180 of his own, but that was not sufficient for his purpose. He wanted the extra \$80 to go into business.

"Where is your \$180?" was the next query.

The applicant replied that his money was in the keeping of a shopkeeper who was away in Kowloon and would not be back for a couple of days. The shopkeeper, he added, carried on a business on the Praya West.

"I am quite willing to lend you the money," said the friend, "on condition that you show me your \$180. If you want it in a hurry I will accompany you to the shop and inquire for myself."

The coolie observed that he did not want to give him so much trouble. If his friend would wait he would go to the shop alone and get his money.

The friend agreed, and the coolie left. That he had no money in the shop is certain. After much thinking the coolie purchased some pepper which he sprinkled all over his clothes—except his eyes. Then he returned, after lingering about for an hour, to his friend's house in a most "excited" condition, and reported that after getting his money from the shop he was "held up" and robbed. In order to enforce his statement he next visited the police station where he told the same tale.

The coolie's trick is obvious. He believed that when his friend heard he was robbed of all his "world possession" the \$180 would be forthcoming and that would have been the last seen of him. But his little game did not come off.

TRIAL MARRIAGES.

LADY MAKES ASTOUNDING PROPOSALS.

In a piquant book just published, called "Modern Marriage and How to Bear It," by Mr. Maud Churton Braby (published by T. Werner Laurie), it is significant that when the lady writer really gets to the business of the book (near the end, that is) and hands out some practical advice to the unhappy, the first suggestion is that divorce should be as accessible to women as to men. Though it ought to be expected, of course, that a lady would look after her own sex first.

Marriage has been aptly described as a besieged fortress; those inside want to get out, and those outside want to get in. The author tries gallantly to do justice to both difficulties. Generally speaking, she would make it easier to get in and out of marriage. She thoroughly understands what Stevenson meant when he wrote, "God made us—but we marry ourselves." She does not believe marriages are made in heaven—in any large quantity, at least.

ON APPROVAL.

"Of all the revolutionary suggestions for improving the present marriage system," she says, "the most sensible and feasible seems to me marriage 'on approval.' The procedure would be somewhat as follows: A couple on deciding to marry would go through a legal form of contract, agreeing to take each other as husband and wife for a limited term of years—say three." Then the parties would have the option of separating. They would be free to wed again, but "the second essay must be final and permanent from the start."

But Mr. George Meredith's suggestion, Leasehold Marriage, for a term, say, of 10 years though it seems only the same as Marriage on Approval except that the time limit is extended, will not agree to.

"When people are all faithful, content, pure-minded and utterly unselfish, free marriage may be worth considering."

TIP TO BACHELORS.

Here is a tip to bachelors. "A woman—new style—who has knocked about over half the world and sown a mild crop of the delectable cereal—(known as wild oats when sown by men)—will prove a far better wife, a more cheery friend, and faithful comrade than the girl of mere or less the same type whose first experience you are."

Food cooked at home is the cause of half the trouble, and Mrs. Braby recommends the Vegetarian Husband to her girl friends. He certainly would be a treasure, when like the husband in a story she tells.

"I know a woman whose husband is a vegetarian, and she declares the food question has never caused her a single tear. Her husband would cheerfully breakfast off a banana, lunch off a lettuce, dine on a date, and sup on a salted almond."

The meals of the dear man, that is to say, were simply alliterative.

THE LONG-SUFFERING CREATURE.

"When the house was upset on the occasion of a large evening party, and there were no conveniences for the ordinary family dinner, the creature actually ate cheese sandwiches in the bathroom and was quite pleased to do so."

Then why refer to him as a "creature"? It is obvious that when the lady author does really discover the kind of character which would give a life nearly the whole marriage difficulty, she makes a mistake and describes him.

A GUNBOAT SQUADRON FOR SHANGHAI.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes on 24th ult.—Viceroy Tuan Fang reports the establishment of a squadron of Chinese gunboats to keep the peace on inland waterways adjacent to Shanghai. The squadron which is the work of H.E. Jui Tsiang, lately Customs Tao-tai of Shanghai and officer in charge of the suppression of pirates and salt smugglers, is to be composed of eight light draught river gunboats, twenty-four Chinese wooden gunboats and sixty-eight sampans. These are to be built and maintained by Kiangsu and Chkiang. The squadron is to be placed under the command of a commander-in-chief who will receive his orders directly from the Viceroy and the Governors of Kiangsu and Chkiang. Besides the Commander-in-Chief, there will be two Sub-Commanders, eight first class captains, twenty-four second class captains and sixty-eight lieutenants while each foreign-built gunboat is to be manned by sixty marines, and each Chinese boat from thirty to thirty-five or forty marines and each sampan by ten men. The total strength of this squadron is about 2,000 officers and men and its headquarters will be at a central place on the Taihu. H.E. Jui Tsiang has nominated Colonel Yui Yui to be Commander-in-Chief. The sampans will be used for pursuing pirate boats in the small rivers and streams where the foreign and Chinese gunboats cannot penetrate.

Arms will be supplied by the Kiangnan arsenal at Shanghai and the officers and men are to be selected from among the certificated students of the Naval college at Nanking and from the ships of the Peiyang and Nanyang squadrons.

ACCIDENT AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

AGED COOLIE KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAR.

An old coolie came very near being killed outright at Causeway Bay, yesterday morning, as the result of an accident. The coolie, who is about fifty-six years of age, was walking along the tram track on the Shau-ki-wan Road bound for Causeway Bay, at about half-past eight o'clock. In front of him was a truck running along the rails in his direction. Behind him was a tramcar. When it was too late the old man attempted to get out of the way, but this was impossible as his passage was obstructed by the truck. He was hit by the car and thrown up against the truck, receiving serious injuries about the head. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and sent to the Government Civil Hospital by the police. Owing to the man's age his condition is serious.

BOY KING'S CLAIMANCY.

AN AMNESTY FOR ALL SAVE THE REGICIDES.

Lisbon, May 6th.

King Manuel, wishing to celebrate the taking of the oath by an act of clemency, to-day signed a complete amnesty for those implicated in political revolts up to 31st Jan. The number of those affected is over 700, and includes several important politicians elected to the present Parliament.

The amnesty, it will be noted, excludes those implicated in the assassinations of 2 Feb.

The young King is keenly anxious to instruct himself in politics and finance, and has appointed as professors to the royal house several well-known former Cabinet Ministers.

THE PROCESSION.

The city was decorated and troops guarded all the streets over the two miles between the royal palace and the Parliament, adds Reuter. The royal procession consisted of five carriages, the King being in the last, while in the carriage immediately preceding him were high state officials with the crown on a cushion of rich velvet.

His Majesty was attired in full state robes with a mantle of garnet-colored velvet, lined with ermine. Throuhout the royal progress from the Necessidades Palace to the Cortes crowds greeted the monarch heartily, while the balconies of the houses, richly hung with draperies, were filled with ladies. The Parliament building was reached at ten minutes past two.

King Manuel was greeted on alighting by Senhor Azevedo and the peers and deputies with him. A procession was formed, in which the King was followed by the pages of noble families, the Infante Dom Carlos, the Ministers and Councillors of State, the members of Parliament, dignitaries of the Court and of the State, and heralds.

PROMOUNCING THE OATH.

His Majesty having taken his seat on the Throne, Senhor Azevedo at once stepped forward with the Missal and a crucifix. The King, taking in his left hand the sceptre, placed his right hand on the Missal, and pronounced the oath to the constitution, saying, in a clear firm tone:

"I swear to maintain the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion and the integrity of the Kingdom. I swear to observe, and to cause to be observed, the political constitution of the Portuguese nation, and the other laws of the Kingdom, and to care for the general welfare of the nation as far as it is in my power."

The King then addressed the assembly briefly, and Count San Lourenço, the Grand Esquire, raised the royal standard.

Senhor Azevedo made a short reply to the royal address, and a general cry resounded, "To the most high, most powerful, and very faithful King of Portugal, Dom Manuel."

The Grand Esquire then stepped on to the great balcony of the Parliament Palace, attended by heralds and other officials, and formally proclaimed Dom Manuel II.

The crowds before the palace took up the cry with enthusiasm, and shouted "Long live the King!" On the return to the royal palace everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

THE DUREST IN INDIA.

WHAT IT MIGHT LEAD TO.

Under the caption "Peace or War?" the *London Daily Mail* refers as follows to the uneasy state of affairs at present existing in India. Our contemporary states that the events of last month have thrown a searchlight of electric brilliancy upon the internal and external problems of our government in India. A bomb factory upon the Russian model has been discovered in Calcutta, and two English women have been destroyed by a cruel and dastardly crime. Meanwhile, the rising of the Mohmands has developed into informal hostilities with the subjects of the Amir.

We are approaching the most critical time through which our rule in Asia has ever passed. Never has native dissatisfaction been so widespread and acute throughout the whole extent of our Indian dependency. Never has been so great the danger from Afghanistan and untamed clans nomadically within our own frontier. The forces of the Amir's subjects and of the tribes within the Durand line are contentious. They are animated by the same zeal for religion, the same passion for loot, and the same antipathy to advancing civilisation. In spite of the ferocity of their local differences, they are animated as against ourselves by a natural solidarity of sentiment which it would be futile to deny and foolish to ignore. A Jihad preached by any Peter the Hermit of the border whom we may choose to call a Mad Mullah, and backed by open or covert encouragement from Kabul, might bring half a million fighting men into arms against us, among some of the most formidable natural fastnesses on earth. Peace or war in this case is one of the gravest questions with which the Empire has ever been confronted. Yet that question is at the mercy of the touch-and-go accidents of a hair-trigger situation.

The best we can expect will be a continuance of income but pacific relations with Kabul. The worst would be a campaign which might possibly prove as great a strain upon our military system as the Transvaal War itself. Nay, more, if we are ever again involved in a great struggle upon the frontier, we shall have to face the simultaneous risk of popular mutiny, working, not by organised military means, but by "bomb-fingering," and by all the recognized resources of political outrage in the West.

Habibullah has spoken us fair upon the rare occasions when he has been induced to communicate at all, but he has behaved like an enemy. From the first moment of his reign he employed religious influence to neutralise our nominal suzerainty over the tribes within the Durand line. He endeavoured unsuccessfully to recruit a Pretorian guard of Afiridis. He patronised the mullahs and fanatics who had been most hostile to British influence upon our own side of the frontier. He refused to enter into closer relations. He evaded every attempt to hold any full communication with him. He tried from the first to prevent us from knowing what was really happening in Afghanistan. The mission of Sir Louis Dane was an absolute failure, and Habibullah, upon his subsequent visit to India, when the title of "Majesty" was most unwisely accorded to him, behaved more like a suzerain prince than like the representative of an allied and minor Power.

Then came the episode of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Afghanistan was treated, in a phrase once famous in frontier diplomacy, "like a pipkin between two stones." The Amir was not slighted, as some persons suggest. He was simply and necessarily ignored. No other course could have been taken without putting him on a level with the King-Emperor and the Czar. When the instrument was concluded, Habibullah was invited to signify his adhesion to it. The proceedings of his subjects have given the clearest possible indication of their Sovereign's frame of mind on this point. From the outset of the Mohmand rising there were plain and disquieting proofs that Afghan levies were making common cause with the insurgent tribesmen. The next step must be to ask the Amir to explain himself. It will be equally desirable to crush without compunction outrage in India itself, and to lay a heavy hand upon a licentious and venomous Press spreading day by day without scruple or restraint, the propaganda of treason.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 19th May, 1908:—Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, Pung T'an-chew, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition was read from the following Dairy Farmers:—Kulangsu Milk and Produce Company, Jap Soon, Eng "ap, Choo Hoat, Goan Hoat, and Hap Koo, requesting that the hours for allowing cattle and buffaloes being out for grazing be altered to "not before 5.30 a.m. and not later than 7.30 p.m." instead of as at present "not before 8 a.m. or after 4 p.m." The application was refused.

The Secretary was directed to forward to the Senior Consul for the approval of the Consular Body, a proclamation by which half the Opium Shops will be closed on the 31st March, 1909, and the remaining half on the 31st March, 1910.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons:—Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 7, Throwing rubbish &c. into the public drains 6, Obstructing the public drains 4, Assault 1, Damaging property 1, Debt 2, Contempt of Court 2, Obtaining goods under false pretences 1, Summary Arrests:—Being a rogue and a vagabond, &c. 2, Failing to obey an order of the Mixed Court 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order, C. B. KERRICK MITCHELL, Secretary.

To-day's Advertisements.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather the opening of the Kowloon Cricket Club's Pavilion has been POSTPONED. Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. [574]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIESE."

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th June, at 6 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. [174]

S.S. "POLYNESIESE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex s.s. *Zouave*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Frederic Morel* and *Forbachois* in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 15th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th June, or they will not be examined. All damaged packages will be recognized on MONDAY, the 15th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. [174]

INDIANA GARDEN OF MYSTERY.

AMAZING REVELATIONS OF MRS. GUINNESS'S CRIMES.

New York, May 7.

To-day's excavations in the Indiana garden of mystery attached to the burned farmhouse of Mrs. Pelle Guinness, who lured matrimonial suitors to her Laporte home, apparently took their money and their lives, and then buried their bodies, bring the number of discovered corpses to nine, which, with the four fire victims, makes the record of murdered creatures 13.

The police are hard at work pulling up the cemented cellar, confident that they will discover a veritable chamber of horrors calculated to make Bluebeard's closet child's play in comparison. They have found traces of quicklime, both in the garden graveyard and in the vault under the ruins of the house.

Ray Lamphere, the farmhand who is in gaol charged with arson, is expected to throw some light on the ghastly story of the human abattoir. It is alleged that he was infatuated with Mrs. Guinness, who was a big woman of extraordinary strength, and who always led the neighbours to believe that she was passionately fond of little girls. Indeed, she used to attend religious picnics, and generally deliver a pious address, winding up with an invitation to children who were unhappy at home to come and stay at her farmhouse for a few weeks.

MYSTERIOUS UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Lamphere says that there were certain underground rooms which he was never permitted to see. There she interviewed strangers. One of these chambers communicated by a passage with the barn out of doors, and is believed to have been the morgue for the victims.

In each case the body had been thrust into a sack, carefully tied, and liberally sprinkled with chloride of lime. This has made identification extremely difficult, especially as in addition the heads or arms had been severed, and apparently purposely mixed in order to baffie the police in the event of discovery being made.

The authorities assert that they have evidence of mysterious trucks having arrived from Chicago, and hint that they contained bodies for Mrs. Guinness to dispose of in her family cemetery.

SEARCH FOR MRS. GUINNESS.

It is impossible at present to identify the woman's charred remains recovered with the three children from the ruins of the house. The head was cut off and cannot be found. The aid of the police throughout the world is being sought to arrest Guinness, in case she has escaped, possibly to Liverpool, en route for her native land, Norway.

Lamphere insists that she had a warning from her relatives that persons who were known to have stopped with her had since disappeared, and that the police were coming to search her premises. He says that drove her to distraction and suicide, but that theory does not explain the woman's decapitated body. Even the arch criminal of this generation could not cut off her own head.

This evening the State Prosecutor, fresh from an interview with Lamphere, said: "He has given me information on which I could hang him for a dozen capital crimes. Evidence is accumulating that Mrs. Guinness was the head of a gigantic murder trust. Her victims thought they had her love and her money, but she outwitted them. They never lived to tell the tale."

Bessie Conklin, Lamphere's sweetheart, was arrested to-day. She was once a servant at Mrs. Guinness's.

On new graves were found in another portion of the garden this afternoon.

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN

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Pianos

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Leading Makers

OF THE

WORLD.

STEINWAY.

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ALL PIANOS SPECIALLY CON-

STRUCTED FOR TROPICAL

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GUARANTEED.

Special Prices for Cash

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EASY PAYMENTS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [135]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

RING UP THE PHONE.

HELLO! HELLO!!

Are you there?

Yes,

Number please?

Please give me No. K4.

RINGS THE PHONE.

Yes, this is

KOWLOON HOTEL.

I say:

When is your next

MUSICAL DINNER?

It is on Saturday next,

the 13th instant,

at 8 p.m.

and please don't forget

it is

FULL MOON NIGHT.

THE 13TH RAJPUTS BAND

UNDER

Conductor Mr. T. C. COKE

will perform on the Lawn

during and after Dinner.

(wet or fine).

Many thanks, I will ring

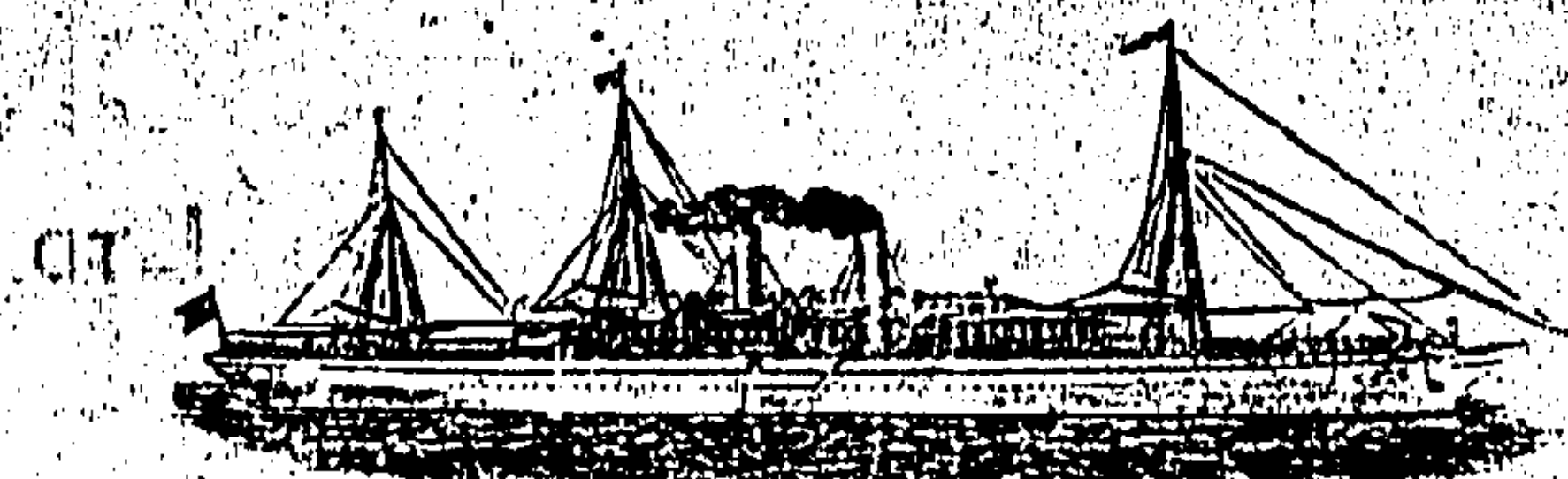
you up again for seats

required.

C. CHAYTOR, O. E. OWEN

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel. 12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S. Name, Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include EMPRESS OF INDIA, LENNOX, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE, EMPRESS OF CHINA, GLENFARG.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAIKOW, MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class £40.00. £42.00.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamship, On, Sailing. Rows include SHANGHAI, MANILA VIA AMOY, MANILA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

The steamers Kaitang, Namsang and Fooksang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamship, To, SAIL. Rows include HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & LOILO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI, HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN and other AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and ships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include ZAFIRO, RUBI.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN." Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: S.S. "GHAZEER" 10th June, 1908. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN." Capt. J. G. Ollifant, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, WASH.

Table with 4 columns: Steamer, Tons, Captain, Sailing. Rows include Tremont, Sueric, Kumeric.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COINAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop, and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

Storage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908.

To be followed by S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "OCEANO" will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER, "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

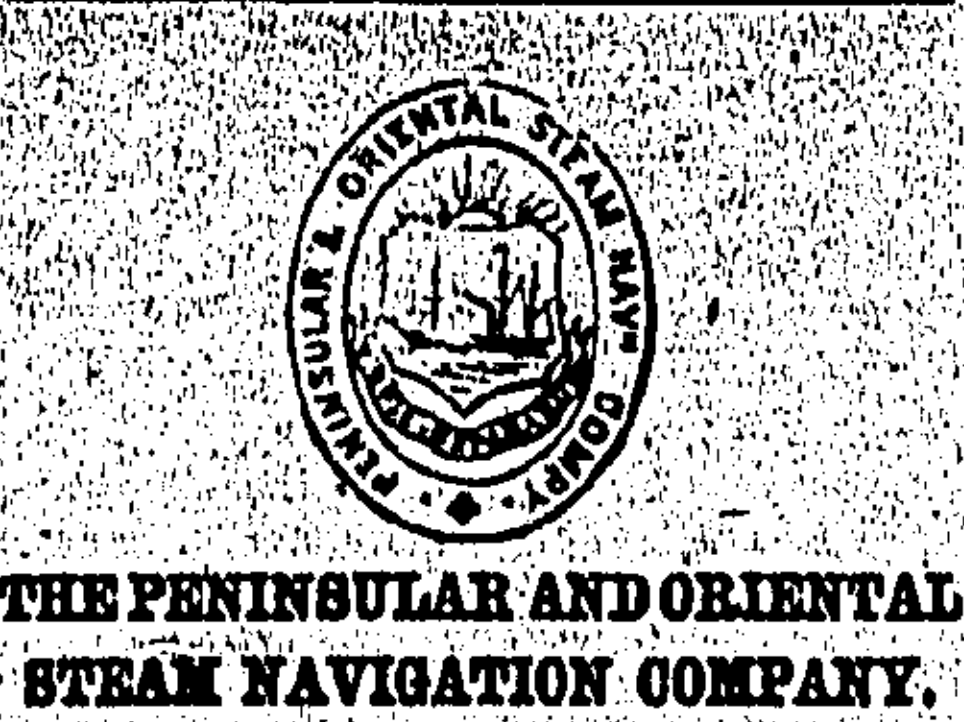
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4. Meals—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

DUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHID ON S.S. CO., LD. Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Britannia, 7000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt, due in London on 26th July, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA."

Captain G. Belsito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

BY SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

(HUMBER)

\$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE FAMOUS HUMBER

CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

AT THE NEW HONGKONG

AT THE NEW HONGKONG

AT THE NEW HONGKONG

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 5th June, 1908. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Beef sirloin & prime cut, Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk, Roast—Shiu, Breast—Ngau Lam, Soup, Tong Yuk, Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa, Sirloin—Ngau Lau, Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang, Bullock's Brains—Know, Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, Corned—Ham Ngau Li, Head—Ngau Tau, Heart—Ngau Sum, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin, Feet—Ngau Keok, Kidneys—Ngau Yiu, Tail—Ngau Mei, Liver—Ngau Con, Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To, Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai, Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat, Leg—Yeung Pei, Shoulder—Yeung Shan, Pigs' Chiddings—Chi cheong, Brains—Chi Know, Feet—Chi Keok, Fry—Chi Chak, Head—Chi Tau, Heart—Chi Sum, Kidneys—Chi Yiu, Liver—Chi Kon, Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat, Corned—Ham Chu Yuk, Leg—Chu Pei, Fat or Lard—Chu Yau, Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau, Keok, Heart—Yeung Sum, Kidneys—Yeung Yiu, Liver—Yeung Con, Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai, Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau, Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau, Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk, Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

POULTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Chicken—Kai Chai, Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai, Ducks—Ap, Doves—Pan Kau, Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan, Fowls, Canton—Kai, Geese—Wing, Geese—Wid Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye, Goose—Ngo, Musks Deer—Wong Keng, Hare—Tin Chai, Partridge—Che Khoo, Pheasant—Shan Kai, Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuo, Hoilow—Hoilow Pak Kuo, Quail—Um Chiu, Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk, Snipe—Sa Chui, Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung, Hen—Na, Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap, Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai, Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui, Ap.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Barbel—Ka Yu, Bream—Bin Yu, Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu, Carp—Li Yu, Catfish—Chik Yu, Codfish—Mud Yu, Crabs—Hoi, Cattle Fish—Mak Yu, Dab—Sa Mang Yu, Dace—Wong Mei Lun, Dog Fish—Til Te Sa, Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu, Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu, Yellow—Wong Sin, Frogs—Tian Kai, Garoupa—Sek Pan, Gudgoun—Pak Kuo Yu, Herring—Tao Pak, Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu, Labrus—Wong Fa Yu, Loach—Wo Yu, Lobster—Lung Ha, Mackerel—Chi Yu, Monk Fish—Mon Yu, Mullet—Chai Yu, Oysters—Sung Hoo, Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu, Perch—Tau Loo, Pike—Fa Pau Fong, Placod—Pan Yu, Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong, Pomfret, White—Pak Chong, Prawns—Ming Ha, Ray—Fai Pa Sa, Rock Fish—Sak Kuo Kung, Roach—Chiu Yu, Salmon, Canton—Ma Yu.

FRUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Almond—Hung Yan, Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping, Apples, (China)—Tin Chun Ping, (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping, (Koo)—Tin Chun Ping, Small—Hoi Tong, Custard—Fan Lai Chi, Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng, Hong Chiu, (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu, Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong, Carambola—Yeung Tau, Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai, Grapes—Sin Tai, Lemons, China—Ning Moong, Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong, Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con, Fresh, Lai Chi, Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning, Moong, Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong, Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong, Mangosteens, San Chai Tai per 100, Oranges, Tin Ching, Small—Tai Kut, Mandarin—Tin Kut, Olives—Pak Lam, Passion Fruit, Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li, (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li, (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li, Peanuts—Fa Sang, Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu, Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon, Ti Pau-law, 2nd cooking—Chung-lang, Paw-law, Platane—Tai Chiu, Plums, Swallow—Hung Lai, Pomeelo, Slam—Chim Lo Yau, Walnuts, Hop Tau, Green—Sang Hop Tau, Shanghai Lo Kwat.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah, Chi Chai, Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon, Pin Tau, Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi, Pin Tau, Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai, Beans, Long—Tau Kok, Beet Root—Hung Chai, Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker, Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker, Brassica—Pak Choi, Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun, Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy, Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau, Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai, Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun, Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai, Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh, Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai, Carrots—Kam Shun, Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy, Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai, Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai, Chillies, Dried—Con Lai Chai, Red—Hung Fa, Green—Cheng Lai Chai, Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai Lin, Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa, Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa, Garlic—Suen Tan, Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung, old—Lo Keung, Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan, Indian Corn—Suk Mal, Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai, Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai, Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai, Musk Melon, Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho, Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau, Green—Sung Ching, Shal—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau, Japan—Yai Poon, Okra—Mo Ker, Parsley, English—Yeung Usai, Grapes, Green—Sung Chai, Green Peas—Cheng Tau, Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi, Tai, Japan—Yai Poon, American—Fa Li, Fochow—Fak Chan Shui, Macao—Oh Moon, Pumpkin—Toong Kwa, Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai, Rhubarb, Shalots—Con Chung Tau, Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Chai, Spinach—Yin Chai, Tomatoes—Mon Yu, Taro—Wu Tau, Turnips, Pun-f (Long)—Low Pak, English—Yeung Low Pak, Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwa, Water Onions—Sai Yeung Chai, Caltrop—Lai Koi, Lily Root—Lai Koi, Yams—Tai Shu, Sage, The prices necessarily vary from time to time, and the Secretary Board has no authority to sell at the prices shown.

